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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/773,178	02/09/2004	Yoshitsugu Morita	118563	6774
25944	7590	01/23/2006	EXAMINER	
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ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2853	

DATE MAILED: 01/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/773,178	MORITA, YOSHITSUGU	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Laura E. Martin	2853		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/2/05; 2/9/04.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gasvoda et al. (US 2002/0001009).

As per claim 1, Gasvoda et al. teaches an ink package comprising an ink bag (figure 1, element 110A) including a pair of flexible walls [0044] which are opposed to each other and accommodating ink; and an ink delivering portion (figure 10, element 1110) having a passage (figure 10, element 1126) through which an interior space and an exterior space of said ink bag are held in communication for delivering said ink in said ink bag to said exterior space (figure 10, element 1202), wherein said ink delivering portion includes a fixing portion (figure 10, element 1280) which is fixed to one of opposite ends of said ink bag, and an extending portion (figure 12, elements 1122, 1124, 1292) which is formed adjacent to said fixing portion so as to extend therefrom into said interior space of said ink bag [0051], said extending portion having a cross sectional area which gradually decreases in a first direction from said one of the opposite ends of said ink bag toward the other end thereof (figure 12).

As per claim 2, Gasvoda et al. teaches the extending portion having a thickness which gradually decreases in a first direction (figure 12).

As per claim 3, Gasvoda et al. teaches said fixing portion and extending portion having a cross sectional area that gradually decrease in opposite second directions which are perpendicular to said first direction (figure 12, element 1292) and a third direction in which said pair of walls are opposed to each other (figure 11, element 1292).

As per claim 4, Gasvoda et al. teaches said pair of flexible walls are constituted by a pair of flexible sheets (figure 10, elements 1114 and 1116) which are opposed to each other and which are connected to each other at peripheral edges thereof (figure 10, elements 1118 and 1126), said extending portion being symmetrical with respect to a plane including a connected surface at which a pair of flexible sheets are connected (figure 10).

As per claim 5, Gasvoda et al. teaches the extending portion having at one of opposite ends thereof at which said extending portion is adjacent to said fixing portion (figure 11, elements 1292 and 1280), a second dimension as measured in a second direction perpendicular to said first direction (first and second direction – x and y axis – figure 12, element 1292) and a third direction in which said pair of flexible sheets are opposed to each other, said second dimension being larger than said first dimension as measured in first direction).

As per claim 6, Gasvoda et al. teaches the second dimension of said extending portion (x axis of element 1292 in figure 12) of extending portion is larger than a third dimension (y axis of element 1292 in figure 11) thereof as measured in said third direction.

As per claim 7, Gasvoda et al. teaches a passage (figure 10, element 1126) extending through said fixing portion (figure 10, element 1280) and said extending portion (figure 10, elements 1122 and 1124), said passage having a cross sectional area in said fixing portion larger than that in the extending portion (figure 10)

Claims 15 and 17-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161).

As per claim 15, Kawasato et al. teaches an ink detecting apparatus which detects ink in an ink package (figure 1, element 3) that includes an ink bag (figure 1, element 1) accommodating ink (figure 1, element 2) and an ink delivering portion (figure 1, element 7) through which ink in said ink bag is delivered from said ink bag, and said ink detecting apparatus comprising a pair of electrodes (figure 4, 19 and 5) provided to be held at one of opposite ends of said ink bag to electrically conduct with ink in said ink bag; a hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 30) provided for one of said pair of electrodes to extend in a direction from said one of opposite ends of said ink bag toward the other end thereof, the ink in said ink bag reaching said one of said pair of electrodes through the hollow insulating member (figure 4 and figure 5); and an electric characteristics detecting device which detects electric characteristics between said pair of electrodes (detailed description).

As per claim 17, Kawasato et al. teaches the ink package (figure 1, element 2) is removably mounted (removable loading section, detailed disclosure) on a mounting portion, and said pair of electrodes are attached to at least one of said ink package and

said mounting portion (figure 4, elements 19 and 5) and extend toward said ink bag in a state in which the ink package is mounted on the mounting portion (figure 4).

As per claim 18, Kawasato et al. teaches the ink bag including a pair of walls (figure 4, element 1) which are opposed to each other and which are flexible (figures 4 and 5) in a direction in which said pair of walls contact each other with a decrease in an amount of ink in said ink bag, said ink bag having a contact portion (figure 5) in which said walls contact each other in a state in which the amount of ink in said ink bag is reduced to a predetermined minimum value after the ink has been used under an ordinary recommended condition, and a non-contact portion in which said walls do not contact in said state and in which the ink remains, said hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 30) extending in said direction from one of opposite ends of said ink bag toward the other end thereof beyond a boundary between said contact portion and said non-contact portion (figure 5, element 5).

As per claim 19, Kawasato et al. teaches one of said pair of electrodes is a hollow ink-extracting needle for extracting the ink from said bag (figure 5, element 7).

As per claim 20, Kawasato et al. teaches at least one of said pair of electrodes is attached to the ink package (figure 5, element 19).

As per claim 21, Kawasato et al. teaches at least one pair of electrodes is attached to said mounting portion (figure 5, elements 7 and 25).

As per claim 22, Kawasato et al. teaches the hollow insulating member being formed integrally with said ink delivering portion (figure 4, elements 5 and 7).

As per claim 23, Kawasato et al. teaches the ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 7) includes at least one passage (figure 6, element attaching ink bag (element 2) with insulation (element 5)) formed so as to extend therethrough (figure 6, element 5), and an electrode supporting portion (figure 6, element 6) which closes one of opposite ends of the at least one passage on the side remote from the ink bag (detailed description), and is provided for supporting one of said pair of electrodes (figure 6, element 7), said hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 30) communicating with at least one passage.

As per claim 24, Kawasato et al. teaches the ink delivering portion (figure 6, element 7) wherein the hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 5) has an inside diameter smaller than that of said at least one passage communicating with said hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 6).

Claims 28, 29, 31-33, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawashima (JP 60131248).

As per claim 28, Kawashima teaches an ink package (figure 4, element 17) comprising an ink bag (figure 3, element 15) accommodating ink and including a pair of walls that are opposed to each other (figure 3, element 15) and which are flexible in a direction in which said pair of walls contact each other with a decrease in an amount of ink in said ink bag (figure 4, elements I₁, I₂, I₃); an ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 22) which is provided at one of opposite ends of said side walls and is provided for supporting a pair of electrodes (figure 5, elements 23, 24) such that said pair of

electrodes electrically conduct with the ink in said ink bag (constitution); and a hollow insulating member (figure 5, element 25) which extends in a direction from one of said opposite ends of said walls toward the other end thereof, and has a passageway which communicates with one of said pair of electrodes (figure 4, element 23) and the ink within said bag at opposite ends thereof, respectively.

As per claim 29, Kawashima teaches an ink package wherein said ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 22) includes at least one passage which communicates with the other of said pair of electrodes (figures 4 and 5, element 24) and the ink within said ink bag at opposite ends thereof, respectively (figure 4, I₁, I₂, I₃).

As per claim 31, Kawashima teaches an ink package wherein said ink bag has a contact portion in which said walls contact each other in a state in which the amount of ink in said ink bag is reduced to a predetermined minimum value after the ink has been used under an ordinary recommended condition (figure 4, elements I₁, I₂, I₃), and a non-contact portion in which said walls do not contact in said state and in which the ink remains (figure 4, element I₃), said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) extending in said direction from said one of the opposite ends of said walls towards the other end beyond a boundary between said contact portion and said non contact portion (figure 6).

As per claim 32, Kawashima teaches an ink package wherein said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) is formed integrally with said ink delivering portion (figure 4, element 22).

As per claim 33, Kawashima teaches an ink package wherein said ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 22) includes at least one passage (figure 4, element 21) so as to extend therethrough, and an electrode supporting portion (figure 4, element 22) which closes one of opposite ends of said at least one passage on the side remote from the ink bag (figure 4), and is provided for supporting gone of said pair of electrodes (figure 5, elements 23 and 24), said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) communicating with at least one passage (figure 4).

As per claim 34, Kawashima teaches the hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) having an inside diameter smaller than that of said at least one passage (figure 4, element 21) communicating with said hollow insulating member.

As per claim 35, Kawashima teaches an ink package wherein the ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 22) includes at least two passages (figure 5, elements 23 and 24), at least two of said at least two passages having electrode supporting portions (figure 4, elements 23 and 24) each of which closes one of opposite ends of a corresponding one of said at least two passages on the side remote from the ink bag (figures 4 and 5, elements 23 and 24), and is provided for supporting each of said pair of electrodes, said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) communicating with one of said at least two passages (figure 4).

As per claim 36, Kawashima teaches an ink package where said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) has an inside diameter smaller than that of said one of said at least two passages communicating with hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 21)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gasvoda et al (US 20020001009) in view of Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161).

Gasvoda et al. teaches an ink package comprising at least two passages (figure 11, elements 1108 and 1110).

Gasvoda et al. does not teach an ink bag having, in a state in which the amount of ink in said ink bag is reduced to a predetermined minimum value after the ink has been used under an ordinary recommended condition, a non-contact portion in which said walls do not contact each other and in which the ink remains unless said ink delivering portion has extending portion, said extending portion having a configuration which substantially corresponds to that of said non-contact portion. Gasvoda et al. also does not teach at least two passages extending through said fixed portion and said extending portion, said ink package further comprising a hollow insulating member which extends from said extending portion toward the interior space of said ink bag and which communicates a passage.

Kawasato et al. teaches an ink bag having, in a state in which the amount of ink in said ink bag is reduced to a predetermined minimum value after the ink has been used under an ordinary recommended condition, a non-contact portion in which said

walls do not contact each other and in which the ink remains unless said ink delivering portion has extending portion, said extending portion having a configuration which substantially corresponding to that of said non-contact portion (figure 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gasvoda et al. with the disclosure of Kawasato et al. in order to provide a higher quality ink tank.

Claims 9-12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gasvoda et al (US 20020001009) in view of Kawashima (JP 60131248).

Gasvoda et al. teaches an ink bag having two passages. Gasvoda et al. also teaches at least two passages being aligned with each other (figure 11, elements 1108 and 1110) on a plane perpendicular to a direction in which said pair of flexible walls (figure 10, elements 1114 and 1116).

Gasvoda et al. also does not teach at least two passages extending through said fixed portion and said extending portion, said ink package further comprising a hollow insulating member which extends from said extending portion toward the interior space of said ink bag and which communicates a passage. Gasvoda et al. also does not teach said hollow insulating member having an inside diameter than that of said one of at least two passages communicating with said hollow insulating member. Gasvoda et al. also does not teach the hollow insulating member is formed integrally with said extending portion is formed integrally with said extending portion. Gasvoda et al. also does not teach the ink delivering portion including electrode supporting portions each of

which closes one of opposite ends of a corresponding on of said at least two passages on the side remote from said ink bag, said electrode supporting portions being provided for supporting a pair of electrodes. Gasvoda et al. also does not teach at least two passages being offset from a mid point of a dimension of said ink bag as measured on said plane in a direction perpendicular to said first direction.

Kawashima teaches at least two passages extending through said fixed portion (figure 4, elements 21, 23 and 24) and said extending portion (figures 4, element 22), said ink package further comprising a hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25) which extends from said extending portion toward the interior space of said ink bag (figure 4, elements I₁, I₂, and I₃), and which communicates a passage. Kawashima also teaches said hollow insulating member having an inside diameter than that of said one of at least two passages (figure 4, element 21) communicating with said hollow insulating member (figure 4, element 25). Kawashima also teaches the hollow insulating member is formed integrally with said extending portion (figure 4). Kawashima also teaches the ink delivering portion including electrode supporting portions (figure 5, elements 23 and 24) each of which closes one of opposite ends of a corresponding on of said at least two passages on the side remote from said ink bag, said electrode supporting portions being provided for supporting a pair of electrodes (figure 5, elements 23 and 24). Kawashima also teaches at least two passages being offset from a mid point of a dimension of said ink bag as measured on said plane in a direction perpendicular to said first direction (figure 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Gasvoda et al. with the disclosure of Kawashima et al. in order to improve ink storage quality.

Claim 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gasvoda et al (US 20020001009) and Kawashima (JP 60131248) in view of Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161).

Gasvoda et al. and Kawashima teach the ink package of claim 12; however, neither discloses one of said pair of electrodes having a hollow ink-extracting needle for extracting the ink in said ink bag.

Kawasato et al. teaches one of said pair of electrodes having a hollow ink-extracting needle for extracting the ink in said ink bag (figure 6, element 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the inventions of Gasvoda et al. and Kawashima with the disclosure of Kawasato et al. in order to make a more compact ink bag.

Claims 16, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161) in view of Kawashima (JP 60131248).

Kawasato et al. teaches an ink delivering portion including at least one passage formed so as to extend therethrough (figure 4, element 7. Kawasato also teaches the ink detecting apparatus wherein there is an ink delivering portion (figure 6, element 7) and a hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 5) having an inside diameter smaller

than that of said at least one passage communicating with said hollow insulating member (figure 6, element 6).

Kawasato et al. does not disclose the other of said pair of electrodes being located within that said at least one passage or an ink delivering portion including at least two passages formed so as to extend therethrough, at least two of said at least two passages having electrode supporting portions each of which closes one of opposite ends of a corresponding one of said at least two passages on the side remote from said ink bag, and is provided for supporting each of the pair of electrodes, said hollow insulating member communicating with one of said at least two passages.

Kawashima teaches a passage formed so as to extend therethrough (figure 4, element 21), the electrodes being located within said at least one passage (figure 4, elements 23 and 24). Kawashima also teaches an ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 22) including at least two passages formed so as to extend therethrough (figure 4, elements 21, 23 and 24), at least two of said at least two passages having electrode supporting portions (figure 4, elements 23 and 24) each of which closes one of opposite ends of a corresponding one of said at least two passages on the side remote from said ink bag (figure 5, elements 23 and 24), and is provided for supporting each of the pair of electrodes, said hollow insulating member communicating with one of said at least two passages (figure 4, elements 21 and 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Kawasato et al. with the disclosure of Kawashima in order to improve the quality of the ink bag.

Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161) in view of Gasvoda et al (US 20020001009).

Kawasato et al. teaches the ink detecting apparatus wherein said ink delivering portion (figure 5, element 7) of said ink delivering package (figure 5, element 2) includes a fixing portion (figure 6, element 6) which is fixed to one of opposite ends of said ink bag (figure 6) and an extending portion (figure 6, element 5) which is formed adjacent to said fixing portion so as to extend therefrom into said bag (figure 6, element 2).

Kawasato et al. does not teach said extending portion having a cross sectional area which decreases in a direction from one of opposite ends of said ink bag toward the other end thereof.

Gasvoda et al. teaches an extending portion having a cross sectional area which decreases in a direction from one of opposite ends of said ink bag toward the other end thereof (figure 11, element 1292).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Kawasato et al. with that of Gasvoda et al. in order to create a leak-proof ink bag.

Claims 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawashima (JP 60131248) in view of Kawasato et al. (JP 06039161).

Kawashima teaches the ink package according to claim 28; however, it does not teach one of said pair of electrodes being a hollow needle.

Kawasato et al. teaches one of said pair of electrodes being a hollow needle (figure 6, element 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Kawashima with the disclosure of Kawasato et al. in order to provide a more compact ink bag.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura E. Martin whose telephone number is (571) 272-2160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:00 - 3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen D. Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Laura E. Martin


1/20/06
MANISH S. SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER